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NO. 38.

COMMUNICATION.

THE LAY PREACHER.

"A merchant shall hardly keep himself from doing wrong; and a huckster shall not be freed from sin."—Ecclesiasticus 26, 29.

If then, there be such dangers attached to the profession of a merchant, distinctly so considered, and elevated as he is, in a great measure, from the humble dealers in trade, how much more dangerous is the situation of him whose whole concerns are interwoven with the lower grade of life; where temptation, if not greater, is much more frequent; where criminality seems almost unnoticed from its very diminutiveness; and where almost every exigency of business seems to require something of deception as a means of tolerable success.

We may not perhaps strictly know what was intended by the term translated huckster, by the author of the text. It is probable however, that in those early times, there were dealers in small wares as there are now; and that they partake of like habits and even in a great measure of like character, to those of modern days. If in those times "a huckster could not be freed from sin," it would seem, that in our day he would be much less likely to withstand the temptation. Then probably he administered to the necessities, the vanities, and the superstitions of men. Now he labors to gratify, together with much of these, their unholy appetites. I apprehend that the whole history of low and vulgar dealing in those ancient times cannot produce any thing to offset with a grogshop of modern days. Strong drink seems to have been known among the Jews and probably the effect and influence was often perceptible. But it was of a different description from our own; destitute of its great variety and evil potency; nor were Jews as habitually accustomed to intemperance as we are.—They were perhaps as selfish and as much addicted to avarice, knavery and fraud as any people ancient or modern; even as their descendants at this time; so that it might have been as difficult for one of their lower grade of dealers, to save himself from sinning, as far as depended on these particulars, as it would one of the same class now. But the introduction of alcoholic spirits has increased his dangers ten fold, while it has increased the spread of destruction around him in far greater proportion. A modern grogshop is a pandemonium of evils. A rendezvous where all vile spirits congregate and a nursery where all wicked thoughts and evil communications are engendered. It is the fountain whence ruin flows into the happiness of individuals and destruction into the peace of families. Crime here rises spontaneously and is cultivated as an exotic. Here insolvency has its birth and its burial; and here pauperism has its origin, its nourishment and its final consummation. The very vices which continually accumulate here in the thoughts and practice of wicked men, seem still to hold them fast here for relief from the burthen they themselves impose. If it be mortifying to find a friend or relation affected by the pestilential miasma that spreads around this fetid source, how much more so must it be to know that national character is tainted by it. Yet it is even so. Never did a people hold title to a stigma so legitimate and yet so low and degraded, as do we to the one arising from this source.

Who do we find opening this floodgate of evil and presiding at its fountain? Who do we find sitting by its stream and partaking of its poisonous waters? In the former inquiry we might answer truly none can be found officiating there, but such as have no knowledge of the higher destinies of the human character. None that take an interest in the happiness of their fellow beings—none that can sympathize in aught that give dignity and honor to mankind. But such only as build their only hopes and pleasures in the acquisition of that which the moth will corrupt and thieves break through and steal; and even this in the most trifling and contemptible degree. Such indeed are many of the characters here

found, but they are not exclusively such; for here are found those that would be esteemed honorable men, and not a few that are so esteemed. Men who could think themselves entitled to confidence and respect as examples to society.—The huckster is not alone engaged in the low and menial service. The merchant, or he who would be esteemed such, finds it necessary to build, in some corner of his warehouse, an altar to the bacchanalian deity, where his more conscientious customers may offer their libations and pay their devotions; without which privilege, he might lose the benefit of their custom.

But it is asked, who are partaking in these devotions. Is it only the bacchanalian devotee—the debauchee—the tippler and the drunkard? These are ever there to be seen, but not exclusively.—There are others whose characters are attached with far less affinity to the place and its profane and vulgar rites. There is found sometimes the very clever man who has hardly courage enough to cease to do evil and learn to do well, till a majority lead the way. There is often found the social man, who finds that his pleasures are greatly dependant on sensual indulgence. And I have seen there, as I passed by, the man of professed piety. He stopped it seems to get a little something to cheer his drooping spirits. Probably they needed to be cherished. An anodyne to allay the pains of awakening reflections. Probably some alleviation was necessary. How, then while receiving such an united contribution to his avarice, can a "huckster be freed from sin."

Extract of a Report made to the Medical Society of Maine, at their Annual Meeting held in Portland, 12th January, 1831.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject contained in the first article of the Report of the Standing Committee of this Society, viz. "the importance of establishing a fee table, terms of pupilage and medical police and etiquette," have attended to that duty and report.

That on considering the subject referred to them, they are fully impressed with the important bearing they have on the respectability of the medical profession. The majority of the public in forming their opinion of a profession, or of any class of men as a body, make their estimate rather from the conduct of those who compose the class, towards each other and towards the public, than from their qualifications, or the importance and intrinsic excellence of the profession itself. In its influence on the welfare of the community, the profession of medicine will yield importance to the sacerdotal office alone. In extent of knowledge in the science and its collateral branches, and in the qualifications of the individual who practices it, no vocation demands more. Industry and enthusiasm in acquiring the knowledge; honor, ingenuosness, disinterestedness and courtesy in the pursuit of the profession, are indispensable to the establishment of that high character which it so eminently deserves.

It is incumbent on us as a society established for the improvement of medical science and the regulation of the practice, to do all in our power to effect those objects; and the public have a right to demand of us the performance of the duty. In becoming members of this we take upon ourselves an additional responsibility. We enlist our names here not merely to promote our own private interest, or because it would be deemed by our friends or the public, derogatory to our character not to be admitted; but we tacitly pledge ourselves to do all in our power to contribute to the welfare of the State so far as it depends on the objects for which we are associated;—and we are culpable when we neglect those objects, when we do not all in our power to promote them.

In regulating the practice of physic and surgery, it is incumbent on us in the first place, to regulate the medical education of those who intend to enter the profession. In order to do this we are to afford all proper facilities for acquiring knowledge in the various sciences connected with it, and having afforded those facilities, it is our duty to see that our pupils avail themselves of the study, with that industry and application, without which no one can prepare himself to perform his duty to the public and sustain the dignity of his profession. It is not enough that a young man shall be allowed to enter his name in our office, pay a fee of fifteen or twenty dollars, sleep over a few obsolete works, ride occasionally with his senior, and then receive a certificate of good moral character, and of a certain time

spent with us. By such a course as this the profession is brought down to a level with the meanest trade which requires only physical force, instead of calling into exercise all the intellectual powers of nature. This constitutes an important error in the foundation of the medical character, and it is one which has been but too little appreciated. We are not to seek that eclat from the number of our pupils, which should be derived from their acquirements under our tuition.

In the establishment of a fee table, your committee are aware that it is not practicable to propose any regulation that shall be applicable to every locality, and therefore they do not attempt it;—but a few remarks in relation to this subject, will not it is presumed be deemed improper or unimportant. In all places where the practice is best regulated, we find that a minimum price for professional services is established, below which it is considered disreputable to charge.—Is our responsibility less? is the life and health of our community less valuable? are our services of less consequence to those in other portions of our country? By adopting and adhering to some regulation and publishing the same, we place an additional bar to dishonorable practice, which will not only aid in elevating the character of the profession, but will at the same time encourage and assist the honorable tyro in the commencement of his career. Few of us have been so fortunate as not to have felt in the first years of his professional life, the difficulty of promptly obtaining a fair compensation for his services, in consequence of the too often culpable and interested negligence of the older members of the profession. Instead then of increasing those discouraging difficulties, which cast a stigma on us as a body, let us be ready to assist the efforts of honest worth to become eminent and useful, by adopting fee tables and regulations suited to the different sections of our State. Some difficulty may attend the introduction of such regulations, but in the end it would prove to be for the mutual interest of the profession and the public. Much might be said on this subject, by no means an unimportant one, but it is hoped the above will be sufficient to excite that attention which it deserves.

The subject of medical police and etiquette, in its influence on the character of the profession, is certainly not the least in importance, although perhaps the least attended to of either of those under consideration. The study of those authors which are necessary to fit a man for the practice of any profession, is certainly calculated to enlarge and elevate the views of every one who pursues it as he ought. So true is this, that it seems want of liberality and courtesy honor and candor in the pretender, affords fair grounds for the presumption, that there is a corresponding deficiency in intellect and scientific acquirements.—Hence we almost invariably find in those who are well read, a scrupulous regard to honor and courtesy in their professional intercourse with their brethren. We rarely find them resorting to those contemptible arts which are degrading to the meanest vocation and despicable in a liberal profession. On the other hand with those who have surreptitiously gained admission to our profession, without hardly a scientific qualification, and conscious of their own deficiency, the public is fair game, and to get practice, honestly if they can, but by any & all means to get it, is a fundamental principle in their code of mercenary morality.

In what way can we effect the object for which we are associated more surely than by establishing for our government those principles of honor and urbanity which alone can render the pursuit agreeable to ourselves and useful to the community. Every honorable physician's experience will satisfy him that some regulation of this sort is necessary in all communities and particularly so in our State. In the early ages of the world, all learning, especially the science of medicine and its collateral branches, was confined to but a very small portion of the people, and the favored few were revered as beings of a superior order, or feared as allied to evil spirits.—It was natural that man should avail himself of power thus acquired over the human mind, to retain that supremacy which ignorance and superstition so readily yielded to him; and it is only by the gradual diffusion of knowledge that this spell has been weakened. Still enough of this ancient superstition exists to favor the operations of the artful and designing. Wherever knowledge is least diffused and the means of information the most circumscribed, there you will find the cunning knave in the shape of the noisy, senseless sectarian, the pettifogger and the quack. It is but a few years since this State was comparatively a wilderness. The energy & hardy enterprise peculiar to the American character have brought it with astonishing rapidity, to its present extent

of population, active industry and enlarged knowledge. The time and means of the first inhabitants were necessarily devoted to other objects than learning; and it is but within a comparatively few years that much attention has been given to the acquirements and dissemination of information. So rapid has been the progress of intellectual attainment, that it is not surprising to find the scientific physician, the quack? and that disgusting compound of both, the pseudo, jostling each other in the path of time;—hence arises the necessity for some act on our part to correct the evils which exist in our profession, and demonstrate to the public that we are not behind others in our efforts to contribute to the welfare of the community. We are not sufficiently known to the profession.—The learned among us are too much disposed to rest satisfied with their attainments and a just claim of the public for employment, to descend from the cloud of technicality and converse with their patients in a language which will meet their comprehension and inform their understanding; and the pretender, aware of his deficiency in knowledge and principal, and the weakness of the human character, envelopes his ignorance with a fog of bombastic and pompous sounds, which, to the mind's eye of the ignorant patient conveys a confused, indefinite impression of some huge object, which, on further inspection, proves but a denser volume of the same vapid substance.

Your committee recommend for adoption the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That this Society consider it the imperative duty of every member to sustain the dignity of the profession, by a high-minded, honorable, and disinterested course of conduct towards each other and the public,—that they view with disapprobation and contempt, every effort made to acquire practice by hypocrisy, servility and deception. That it be required of the members of this Society, in all consultations, to observe the strictest honor both towards the attending physician and the patient. Considering the good of the patient the great object of the consultation, the advising physician shall avoid all interference in relation to the case under consideration, except in the presence or by the request of the attending physician; and then with the strictest regard to the courtesy due him. That the Society consider it derogatory to the character of the profession, and worthy of censure, for any physician to visit the patient of another, unless with his knowledge and consent, except unavoidable emergency, where the attending physician cannot be called on in case of consultation.—That in order to discountenance the ignorant pretender and empiricism, the members of this Society shall avoid as much as possible, advising with or encouraging men of that character. That it be deemed disgraceful and meriting the censure of this Society, for any member to attempt to injure the professional standing or reputation of another, by false insinuation, either express or implied.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Pursuant to public notice, at an early hour on the evening of the 22d inst. the First Baptist Meeting House in Portland, was filled to overflowing with citizens from all parts of the State, when the meeting was called to order ISAAC LESLEY, of Portland. ELIAKIM SCAMMAN, of Pittston was chosen Chairman, and ELIJAH L. HAMLIN, of Columbia, and HOSEA LESLEY, of Portland Secretaries. The Throne of Grace was then addressed in an appropriate and fervent prayer by the Rev. Dr. TYLER.

DANIEL GOODENOW, of Alfred rose, and in an eloquent address, explained the purposes of the meeting and traced the history of the political parties in this country, and their tendencies from their early origin, down to the present time.

Mr. Goodenow concluded his remarks by moving that a Committee of 25 be nominated to select some suitable person as a candidate for Governor—which committee on motion was nominated by the Chair as follows:—

CUMBERLAND—Noah Hinkley, Jonathan Dow, George Ricker, Thomas Hammond.

YORK—John Sanborn, Ellis B. Usher, Stephen Garvin.

LINCOLN—Eben. Hilton, Carlton Dole William Frost.

KENNEBEC—James Williams, Joseph Eaton, Ashur Hinds.

OXFORD—Benjamin Wyman, William Snow.

SOMERSET—Samuel Searle, Samuel Eastman.

PENOBSCOT—Theophilus Nickerson, John Appleton.

HANCOCK—Andrew Witham, Joseph Bryant.

WASHINGTON—Geo. W. McLellan.

The Rev. Mr. Williams of Readfield rose immediately after this committee was nominated, and said that he was

authorized to state that Mr. HUNTON declined being considered a candidate for the office of Governor. He had understood that Mr. Hunton would probably be nominated; and he therefore gave this information to the Convention that they might select some other candidate.

On motion of Mr. Severance of Augusta, a committee of one from each county was nominated by the chair to draft Resolutions. The following gentlemen were nominated by the chair:—Luther Severance, Kennebec; Daniel Goodenow, York; Phineas Varnum, Cumberland; William Parsons, Jr. Oxford; Moses Shaw, Lincoln; Benjamin Folsom, Washington; Manly Hardy, Hancock; Jesse Pierce, Penobscot;—John Pierce, Somerset.

On motion of Mr. Herrick, of Lewiston, a committee of one from each Congressional District was nominated by the Chair to select two delegates to attend the Convention. The following gentlemen were nominated by the Chair:—Moses Emery, York; John Fox, Cumberland; Lucius Barnard, Lincoln; Parker Sheldon, Kennebec; Oliver Herrick, Oxford; Eleazar Coburn, Somerset & Penobscot; Moses Fuller, Hancock, Waldo & Washington.

The Committee then retired for the performance of the several duties assigned them, when the Convention was addressed by JAMES BROOKS of Portland, on the Protecting System, and its applicability to the situation of the mechanics, the fishermen, and the farmers of this State, to which he contended, one party, the British party, were opposed, and of which another party, the American party, were in favor.

The Committee appointed to select a candidate for Governor, made their report by Mr. Witham, of Bluehill, who stated that the Committee had unanimously selected

PELEG SPRAGUE

which nomination was unanimously accepted by the Convention, it being enthusiastically cheered.

Mr. Herrick from the Committee appointed to select delegates at large to represent this State in the National Convention, reported that the Committee had selected

JOHN HOLMES, and ERASTUS FOOTE.

Mr. Severance from the committee to draft and report resolutions, made the following report:—

Resolved, that we understood the friends of President Jackson to support him upon the principle that no man should hold the office of President more than four years, and that their arguments to that effect were pledges that he would retire at the expiration of his first term.

Resolved, That a violation of treaties with the Indians is dishonorable to a Christian country, abhorrent to justice and an act which is to be deprecated by the American, the Christian, and the Philanthropist.

Resolved, That we fully agree with Mr. Jefferson, in his letter to General Knox, dated Philadelphia, 1794, declaring that "the Indians have a right to a occupation of their lands, independent of the State within whose chartered lines they happen to be; and that until they cede them by treaty, or other transaction equivalent to a treaty, no act of a State can give a right to such lands."

Resolved, That we concur in the sentiment of General Jackson, that "the chief magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feelings. His conduct should be liberal and disinterested, always bearing in mind that he acts for the whole and not for a part of the community."

Resolved, That the chief magistrate who "rewards his friends and punishes his enemies," and who has removed from office more of his political opponents in less than two years, than have been removed by preceding Presidents, during forty years under six different administrations, does indulge in party feelings;—and that such acts are *illegible and interested*, and not for the good of the whole, but for a part of the community.

Resolved, That we fully concur with Mr. Madison, in believing "that the wanton removal of a meritorious officer should subject the President to impeachment and removal from his high trust."

Resolved, That we have no confidence in those advisers of the President who have urged him to violate his pledges to the People—though we do not acknowledge the British maxim, that the King can do no wrong, we believe that unprincipled men have urged the President in the decline of life to commit many infractions upon the constitution.

That among such excesses and infractions, we consider his creation of vacancies, in the recess of the Senate, to fill them with his political partisans; his wasteful expenditure of public money in recalling Foreign Ministers; his profligate of federal patronage for the purposes of party; his permission of a State to violate and annul a treaty of the Union; and his recommendation of a gov-

ernment Bank "founded upon the credit of the government and its revenues," which in our opinion would be alarming innovation upon the simplicity of our republican institutions; a measure of portentous evil, monarchical, fearful and disastrous.

Resolved, That the attacks upon the National Judiciary in one or two States of the Union, and the late proposal to repeal the 25th section of the Judiciary act, or in other words, "to repeal the Union,"—a proposition in which Mr. Jarvis, the only Representative from Maine concurred, are new and fearful creases in the history of this country, assaults upon the Union, which should be frowned upon by every Republican.

Resolved, That we recognize no right in a state to nullify a law of Congress, because in her opinion, or in the opinion of a minority of the States, such a law conflicts with the interests of that State or States, that such nullification is treason, and the abettors of such disunion are enemies of the republic.

Resolved, That in the protection of American industry, the coarser, the fisherman, the farmer, and the mechanic, from the competition of foreign nations, we recognize the principles which were contended for in the American Revolution; and that we are the friends of an American System, such as has been supported from the foundation of the Confederacy by WASHINGTON, ADAMS, JEFFERSON, MADISON, and MONROE,—believing in the words of Jefferson, that "we must now place the manufacturer by the side of the agriculturist."

Resolved, That we have no doubt that the construction of the Constitution given by Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Adams, as to appropriations for Internal Improvements, was a sound and proper construction.

Resolved, That, concurring in the eulogium pronounced by Mr. VAN BUREN in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y. viz:—that "the life of HENRY CLAY has been one of renown: for his early, unimpaired, and eloquent services under the banner of the Constitution, he has the gratitude of Republicans;" we add, we have the highest confidence in his patriotism, ability, and sterling integrity.

Resolved, That we concur in the proposal for holding a NATIONAL CONVENTION to nominate a President of the United States; and we recommend to the several Conventions in this State composing Congressional Districts, the selection of some suitable person to represent them in whatever place said Convention may be called.

Resolved, That we approve of the economical course of the last State Administration, and believe that it was conducted with a single eye to the public good.

Resolved, That it is the duty of those gentlemen who gave pledges to the public under their signature, that "if Judge Smith be elected, we have satisfactory evidence that he will not remove faithful public officers, nor make his appointments exclusively from either of the existing political parties"—to give that evidence to the public, inasmuch as he has violated such pledges in numerous instances.

Which resolutions were unanimously accepted.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. Fuller, Senator from Washington, and was unanimously accepted.

Resolved, That this Convention entertain a high respect for the truly republican character and principles of JONATHAN G. HUNTON, believing his administration as Governor of this State, to have been marked by moderation, by intelligence, and an honest devotion to the public good.

On motion of Mr. Goodnow—Voted, to tender the thanks of this Convention to the proprietors of the First Baptist Meeting House, for the use of their house, this evening.

On motion of Mr. Fuller of Washington county.

Voted, that the proceedings of this Convention, be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and be published in all the National Republican papers in this State.

On motion of Mr. Williams of Readfield.

Voted, that the thanks of this Convention be presented to the Chairman of this Convention, for the able and dignified manner in which he has presided.

The motion was put by the Secretary and unanimously carried, after which, Mr. Scamman addressed the Convention in a few remarks, which were received with much enthusiasm.

Whereupon, on motion, the Convention adjourned.

ELIAH L. HAMLIN, Chairman.

ELIAH L. HAMLIN, Secretaries.

HOSEA HUSLEY.

THE CONVENTION last evening nominated a candidate for Governor whose reputation, character, services, and republicanism, will give him overwhelming strength. He needs no eulogy of ours—it is enough to say that he is P. E. SPRAGUE.

While the friends of Mr. Hunton must regret the loss of his services, and while they feel a sympathy in the persecution he has received, a persecution which has outraged all the charities of private life, and which has been so violent, so reckless, so unparalleled, that even the acceptance of a nomination exposed him to its renewal, they will cheerfully accord to the nomination of Mr. Sprague. Mr. Hunton by the Rev. Mr. Williams of Readfield, declined a nomination. The reasons probably, which induced him to make this decision so unexpected to his friends, was unwillingness again to subject himself to the cruel assaults of his enemies. To a man of delicate and refined feelings, whose life had heretofore been a private life, and who was unused to the turmoil, and the virulence of party warfare, such assaults were indeed cruel, lacerating as they did, his tenderest associations, and unburying even his dead companion to harrow him yet more. Even the veteran politician would shrink from such assaults; and more particularly a man who never knew what it was to have his character assailed either in private or public before he was attacked with a violence hitherto unknown in political warfare.

Mr. Hunton now carries with him the warmest wishes of his party for health, happiness, and prosperity. No man in the State has more genuine Republicanism. No man has suffered more for the Republican party, and no one ever endeared himself more to his friends.

Portland Advertiser.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE. SENATE. THURSDAY, Feb. 24.

General Steele from the Military Committee made a report, which was read and accepted.

Bill to organize, govern and discipline the Militia of this State was read and laid on the table and 300 copies ordered to be printed.

Remonstrance of Edward Southwick against the re-chartering Vassalborough Bank, was received and committed.

Bill to regulate Banks and Banking was taken up and further discussed, and several amendments adopted. The Senate non concurred the House in fixing the bank tax at one per cent on the capital, and inserted five-eighths of one per cent.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25.

Petition of Warren Colby received and committed.

Bill to incorporate the town of Madawaska was read, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26.

Resolve in favor of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary was read once and Thursday next assigned for a second reading.

Mr. Fuller from the committee to whom the subject had been referred, reported that it is inexpedient to provide for lotting out Indian Lands for sale.

Several Bills passed stages.

MONDAY, Feb. 28.

Bill to regulate Banks and Banking passed to be engrossed, after some further amendments.

Petition of Gardiner Bank for renewal of charter and reduction of capital was received and committed.

Petition of John Austin and others was re-committed.

Mr. Dole presented an order for the appointment of a committee to consider the expediency of requesting the Judges of the Supreme Court to give their opinion on the provisions of the constitution which relate to the number and apportionment of Senators and Representatives.

Mr. Megquier moved that the order be laid on the table, which after some discussion was decided in the affirmative.

HOUSE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24.

Leave to withdraw petition was granted to William Pope and others, to sundry inhabitants of Portland, and Selectmen of Solon.

Petitions read and committed, of inhabitants of Bethel for a toll bridge, remonstrance of inhabitants of Belgrade, town of New Sharon for a tax on dogs, and of John Stratton and others.

Bills engrossed, to exempt from taxation certain manufacturing companies of cotton, wool, iron and steel for a limited time, concerning records of justices of the peace, and to incorporate the town of Houlton.

Mr. Deane of Ellsworth laid on the table a Bill to incorporate the town of Madawaska, and for other purposes, which was read and referred to the committee on the Judiciary. [Madawaska is on what is called the disputed territory.]

FRIDAY, Feb. 25.

BILLS ENACTED, additional respecting highways, Resolve in favor of Waterville Light Infantry for expenses incurred in attending Gov. Lincoln's funeral, additional Resolve for opening and repairing a road on the east side of Penobscot river from township No. 2, old Indian Purchase, to Mattanawcook stream.

Ordered that the committee who have under consideration the petition of Edward Russell for pay for extra services as Secretary of State be authorized and directed to examine the records of the doings of the Governor and Council while he was in office, and report thereon.

Petition of Daniel Smith, Jr. and Sally Smith for a confirmation of their marriage received and committed.

An order passed that the Legislature shall receive no petitions after Monday 28th inst. and that the joint committees be requested to report as soon as may be on all subjects committed to them.

Additional Bill concerning the assessment and collection of taxes was taken up, and after some discussion, was laid on the table, and 200 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

Nathaniel Titton had leave to withdraw petition.

Petition of Mary L. Davis for a divorce was received and committed.

Resolve authorizing the Governor and Council to settle with William Vance, as Agent for making the Baring Road, passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Boutelle laid an order on the table, that a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of asking the Justices of the Supreme Court to give their opinion as to the construction of the 2d and 3d sections of the 4th article, part first, of the constitution, so far as it regards the number of representatives to be apportioned.

An order was passed instructing the Valuation committee to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that the State Valuation be taken once in five years.

Bill prohibiting travelling over certain Bridges faster than a walk, after some discussion was indefinitely postponed.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26.

Bill to establish the Westbrook Seminary passed to be engrossed. A motion was made to strike out the proviso from the Bill, which provides that no more than one sixth of the number of Trustees shall be Clergymen. Messrs. Dummer and Bourne advocated the motion upon the ground that such a proviso would be unconstitutional. Mr. Smith of Portland opposed the motion, and it was decided in the negative, and the proviso was retained.

Leave to withdraw petition was granted to R. Drummond and others, David Wasgatt and others.

Petitions received and committed, of Reuel Williams and others, of Thomas W. Churchill and others, of Inhabitants of Hells, of Richard H. Bartlett and others.

Additional act relating to the State Prison passed to be engrossed.

MONDAY, Feb. 28.

Petitions received and committed, of Charles B. Abbot, of John Trafston and others, Waldo Plantation, Solomon H. Mudge, remonstrance of the town of Shapleigh.

Leave to withdraw petition was granted to the town of Abbot.

Bill to establish Westbrook Seminary passed to be enacted.

Bill respecting Retailers, Innholders and common victuallers, was taken up for consideration. Several amendments were proposed which produced some debate. While this subject was under discussion, Mr. Deane of Ellsworth moved that it be laid on the table in order that he might bring a subject before the House which required immediate attention. The Bill was accordingly laid on the table when Mr. Deane moved that the galleries and the House generally be cleared of spectators in order that the House might have a secret session. The motion prevailed and the spectators accordingly withdrew.

CONGRESS—REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

The House of Representatives, 16th inst. went into Committee of the Whole on the bill supplementary to the act of 1828 for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution.

This bill gave rise to much debate. The debate arose on a motion by Mr. Tucker, of S. C. to include the militia volunteers and State troops in the present bill, which was ultimately adopted, almost by general consent. The gentlemen who entered into the discussion, (some of them repeatedly,) were Messrs. Verplank, Davis of Mass. Williams, Tucker, Taylor, Chilton, Craig, Burgess, Bates, Richardson, Huntington. Spencer of N. Y. McDuffie, A. H. Shepperd, Strong, Wilde, Campbell, Ellsworth, Speight, Barringer, Polk and Swift.

On the motion of Mr. Huntington, in the course of the discussion, a provision was adopted to allow to the widow or children of a deceased pensioner the balance of the semi-annual pension following his decease.

The committee of the Whole having risen and reported the amendments, and they having been agreed to by the House.

Mr. McCreery moved further to amend the bill by adding the following section, and made some remarks in explanation and support of his proposition, viz.

Sec. 5. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the provisions of the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, passed the 15th day of May, 1828, shall not hereafter be extended to officers who were commissioned after the 1st day of December 1781, unless they were in the service prior to the date of their commissions; and all such officers who are now receiving pensions, shall be stricken from the roll from and after the passage of this act.

Mr. Doddridge moved the previous question, which being sustained,

The question being put on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, was carried by the following vote Yeas 126—Nays 43.

FOREIGN NEWS.

There were several arrivals from Europe at N. York on Monday 21st ult. bringing Paris dates to the 10th and London dates to the 16th of January. The following extracts from the latest papers, are highly important.

POLAND.

WARSAW.—Dec. 31. Patriotic gifts flow in from all quarters, and the amount is already near 3,000,000. The Jews alone have given above 1,000,000. Their enthusiasm is above all praise. Since the War with Turkey Russia is very weak. It lost there in two campaigns 200,000 men and 200,000 horses. The Treasury is empty; the ammunition and stores intended against France has been collected in the fortresses at Modlin and Zamose, which are now in the hands of the Poles. There is sufficient for three campaigns. Our artillery is excellent, and it is well known that it was our officers who repaired the faults of the Russian officers at the siege of Varna and Shumla. The manufacture of arms is carried on with extraordinary activity. All the men employed sing while they are at work, the celebrated Mazurka, of Lombrowski; every where are seen the portraits of Kosciusko, Poniatowski, and so many other Generals whose memory was proscribed by the brutal despotism of the Grand Duke Constantine.

JAN. 1st. The enthusiasm excited among all classes of the people by the sentiment of liberty cannot be expressed. The menacing attitude of Russia seems to increase the courage of the Poles. The arming of all Poland is proceeding with the greatest activity. It is true fire arms are wanting in certain provinces of the kingdom, but their place is supplied by scythes. Numerous corpses have been seen armed, and this weapon in their hands, perfectly answers the sabres of the cavalry, as they are trained to use it skillfully. Already in 1794 the Battalion armed with scythes, that formed part of the army that were then fighting for liberty, were dreaded by their enemies in consequence of the havoc they made with this weapon.

PERSIA is at this moment a prey to a horrible civil war. The eldest son of the Shah has raised the standard of rebellion, and marched against his father. Prince Abbas Mirza hastened to the succour of his father, and is fighting against his brother. A great part of his army is organized and trained upon the European principle. The inhabitants of the Caucasus, habitually impatient at the yoke of Russia, have also risen in some parts near the Black and Caspian Seas. A detachment of the Russian army has been attacked on the road to Tiflis, where it lost two pieces of cannon. Marshal Paschewitz d'Esivan has orders to employ considerable forces, in order to subdue and punish the rebels.—*Journal des Debats.*

ENGLAND.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—We observe little or no diminution of incendiary and other villainous acts committed by disaffected workmen in different parts of the kingdom. At Hyde, near Manchester, Mr. Thomas Ashton, a son of one of the great cotton spinners and manufacturers, was killed on the evening of the 4th, by a pistol shot. There had been a serious turn-out of the colliers at Westham, (Wales.) It would be quite long a story even to mention all the instances of disorder arising from a disaffection about wages.

Liverpool paper, Jan. 17.

IRELAND. Liverpool, Jan. 17.—The struggle between the Irish Government and Mr. O'Connell is becoming extremely active. Affairs in the sister island appear to be rapidly drawing to a crisis. It is impossible indeed, that the agitation which now disturbs the peace of Ireland can long continue. Either the Government must put down the agitation, or the agitation will attempt to put down the Government.

The Lord Lieutenant had issued a menacing proclamation, and O'Connell had made a speech to the people and addressed a letter to counteract the effects of the proclamation. A repeal of the Union was called for.

FRANCE.

General tranquility existed in France, but there were a few cases of local excitement in some towns. A French Army of 20,000 men, it is stated, is to be assembled on the frontiers of Switzerland; but with the most friendly understanding; Switzerland having declared herself neutral, and France having expressed her confidence in her maintaining her neutrality against other nations. This of course strengthens France on that side.

The affairs of Lafitte & Co. give rise to a variety of speculations. The London Courier, 14th ult. says, that the King, the Bank, and a committee of Bankers, have advanced eleven million of francs to enable him to proceed, should he determine to proceed. It was supposed that he would personally retire from the concern.

Subsequent accounts pronounce the house of Lafitte & Co. good—that it

had lodged in the Bank landed securities to the amount of 15,000,000 of francs, on which a bond of 13,000,000 was obtained, to rescue the house from its temporary difficulties; but the firm will probably be dissolved, and Lafitte retire with an immense fortune.

The Emperor Nicholas and the ex-King of France.—We have heard, and place confidence in the statement, that his Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russians, has evinced his marked sympathy in the present melancholy condition of the ex-King of France, by granting to him an annual pension of five millions of roubles. The object of the Emperor is to relieve the fallen monarch from the necessity of being obliged to depend for the maintenance of his rank on the arms of his late subjects.—*Court Journal.*

We understand (says the London Morning Herald) that the King of Holland has given an order for 300 pieces of cannon to the Colebrookdale foundry. The price is said to be 60l. for each cannon. His Majesty has also ordered in England 400,000 yards of wollen cloth.

It is said that a great commercial and monied firm is about to dispatch ships to India for the purpose of bringing rice to Europe—in expectation, no doubt of there being likely to be a great advance in that article.

POSTSCRIPT.

We are indebted to the politeness of the editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser for an extra sheet containing the following IMPORTANT NEWS, received by the ship Mary from Liverpool.

Portland Advertiser.

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

We learn from the London Morning Herald of Jan. 19 and 20, that the King of the Netherlands has decided, on the question submitted to his determination by the British and United States Governments, that the Boundary line shall run due north from the St. Croix until it strikes the river St. Johns, thence along the St. Johns to the St. Francis, and thence strikes off along a tract without any natural marks of highlands or rivers, to the foot of the ridge bounding the St. Lawrence. By this decision the territory in dispute is divided, and the greater, and probably much the most valuable portion is given to the United States, but the northern portion, containing the whole valley of the Madawaska river and Timiscontia lake, and the country through which the line of communication between New Brunswick and Lower Canada passes, is given to Great Britain.—The settlements on the Madawaska of course go to the Colonies, and those on the south side of the St. Johns, to the United States. The principal on which this decision is made is not explained. It probably proceeded from a desire to satisfy both parties, by giving to each so much of the contested territory as is of most importance to it.

This decision gives to the United States two thirds or three quarters of the disputed territory. The Herald says it "will transfer from Great Britain to the Americans at least six millions of acres. Of this vast extent of country nearly 4-700 acres belong to the county of Herford, and upwards of a million to the county of Devon, two of the nearest counties to the city of Quebec, the capital or the Canadas. It is also calculated that the United States boundary will be brought within about 13 miles of the river St. Lawrence for the distance of 60 miles, [this is a mistake] and that about 100 miles of the river St. John along the banks of which runs the old and direct communication and mail route between Quebec, and New Brunswick Halifax and Nova Scotia, will be given as the United States boundary." The paper rather petulantly remarks, "his Orange Majesty must have vaster ideas of space, than his present limited sway would lead us to believe."

National Republican is an excellent designation for a national party in our republican Union. Let it be adopted every where, by all who would uphold the Federal Constitution; secure the independence and continuance of the Supreme Court; preserve a sound currency; possess a substantive and enlightened President of the United States; prevent officers from becoming booty of mere partisans and parasites; and obtain a truly responsible and visible government. The proper object of all American citizens is the predominance of sound principles and wise men in the administration of public affairs.—*Not Gov.*

Mr. Walsh, the able and learned editor of the National Gazette, was twelve months ago a moderate supporter of Gen. Jackson's administration. He is now satisfied that it is altogether a bad business.

Kennebec Journal.

There are in the State of New-York five thousand five hundred and ninety-one professional persons, viz. 1742 Practising Attorneys; 1200 Clergymen; 25-49 Physicians.

The Observer.

NORWAX, TUESDAY, MARCH 1.

We shall publish next week, on our first page, an abstract of Vice President Calhoun's appeal to the people of the United States on the subject of his difficulties with the President. We shall do it, from a sense of duty to our patrons, as the conductors of a public paper, and not because it develops any thing honorable to the parties concerned; nor because we rejoice in the ridiculous predicament in which they are placed. There is one point of view in which we consider it important to the party with which we are connected. It is an official disclosure of the disgraceful animosities which have uniformly been asserted by the republicans, and as uniformly denied by the Jackson party, to exist among our Rulers. It is idle to talk of, it is futile to hope for, any thing like a concert of exertion for the public good among Rulers thus foolishly at variance. Jackson partisans may still continue to laud him, if they please, as the "greatest and best," but patriotism cannot but recoil with horror from the disgusting exhibition of men, placed in power for the national good, with swords drawn against each other.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

We publish, to day, the official account of the Republican Convention, recently holden in Portland. The Republicans, throughout the State, cannot but approve and heartily approve the doings of the convention. The gentleman nominated for Governor is well known as possessing talents and patriotism of the first order. That he will escape the abuse of the Jackson party is not to be expected, perhaps not to be desired.

JACKSON NOMINATION.

The Jackson members of the Legislature on the 24th ult. nominated Governor Smith as a candidate for re-election. They also nominated General Jackson as a candidate for the Presidency of the U. States.

CONGRESS.

The Congress of the U. States closed its session on Thursday last—we shall probably be able in our next to give some account of the business finished.

The nomination of PELEG SPRAGUE for Governor of this State is every where received with acclamation. There is scarce a man, woman, or child in the State but has heard and pronounced his name. The gray headed veterans of the Revolution have found in him a fast friend and an able and eloquent advocate of their rights on the floor of Congress. The Farmer, the Mechanic, the Merchant and Manufacturer have also found in him an efficient and devoted friend. The People, the whole People, are the friends of PELEG SPRAGUE. Above all intrigue, independent and firm, he is just such a man as we require at the head of our State affairs. The State is disgraced, outrageously and shamefully disgraced by the management of a crew of United States office holders and others who now control our Legislature and are using Gov. Smith as their tool to scourge and punish all public officers who have refused to acknowledge their supremacy. He that hath ears, let him hear—he that hath eyes, let him see.

Somerset Journal.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY—On the birth day of this sainted patriot, every American has reason to be proud; but who can contrast the soul felt devotion, the exalted heroism, the spotless patriotism of this man as a General, and as a President, with the present state of things when the offices are said to be the lawful spoils of victory, and patriotism is but a mock word, without fearful omens of the future? Did he reward friends and punish enemies? What must be his sensations, if he now sees the country to which he gave nerve and existence, a broad arena for office hunters, and the treasures of the nation poured out as free as water to reward partisans? We fear there will never be another Washington.

Portland Advertiser.

Petitions to Legalize. Towns which petition to have their doings legalized by the Legislature will by and by probably learn from these ominous words—"leave to withdraw" on their petitions, that it is out of the power of the Legislature to legalize what is illegal. The Judiciary Committee constantly reject such petitions, and both the Senate and House accept their Report. This course they pursue now and probably ever will pursue, except when a midnight bill is called up for party effect. Portland Advertiser.

SMALL POX. Capt. Charles Beck, of this town, recently went to Quebec, and shortly after his return was taken with the small pox. He knew he had been exposed, and therefore avoided spreading the contagion. The Selectmen took early precaution to prevent the spread of the disease and no other person has yet had it. All the persons believed to have been exposed have been removed to the temporary hospital; and no apprehension need be entertained by persons wishing to come into town, business not being in the least interrupted necessarily thereby. Kennebec Journal.

Six persons were frozen to death in S. Carolina, in the last week in December 1830.

STATE OF MAINE.

An act altering the time of holding the Court of Common Pleas in Somerset. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That a term of the Court of Common Pleas shall be holden at Norridgewock, in and for the County of Somerset, on the third Tuesday of March next, and on the third Tuesday of March next, and things made returnable to said Court on the second Tuesday of March next, shall be returned to, and have day in, the said Court to be holden on the third Tuesday of said March as provided by this Act.

February 19, 1831. Approved. SAMUEL E. SMITH.

DIED.

In Paris, Mrs. Eunice, wife of Maj. Russell Hubbard, in Strongsville, (Ohio) on the 29th of Jan. Dea. Guilford Whitney, aged about 60, formerly of Marlboro', Vt.

In Paris, on Monday, 21st ult, Miss Charlotte, daughter of Mr. John Daniels, Jr. aged 30 years. By her death, her parents are bereaved of an amiable and affectionate child, and all her relations of a kind and faithful friend. Her death is also no ordinary loss to her numerous circle of acquaintance and to the church of which she was a member. While, however, her friends and acquaintance deeply deplore her sudden exit, there are not wanting to them sources of consolation. They cannot mourn as those who have no hope in relation to the state of departed friends. To the disciple of Jesus, "to die is gain." "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." Removed from a world of suffering, to the bosom of untroubled rest, they exist in the full fruition of God when ages are lost in eternity.

For years, Miss Daniels had given satisfactory evidence of genuine piety. It is believed that no one, after much acquaintance with her, could seriously doubt, that her supreme affections were raised above the world, and served to refine and elevate all her natural and amiable virtues. Having a clear understanding of the truths of the gospel, and possessing an acute and penetrating mind, well furnished with information, her conversation, and her letters to her christian friends, were at once interesting and instructive. Some of them will not soon forget the deep and lively interest, with which they have known her to dwell upon the heart-thrilling theme of a Saviour's Love.

During a part of her last sickness, it is true, the mind of Miss Daniels was, as she expressed it, "all darkness." But in this, there was nothing strange. Every person much conversant with biographical writers, must have observed, that the most eminent servants of Christ have not unfrequently had severe conflicts and distressing apprehensions, just before their departure from this life. In those awful moments, when the christian feels that he is about to launch into eternity—one doubt in his mind, the least want of a full assurance of hope, is sometimes enough almost to distract the mind. This state of feeling, in those who have for years given clear evidence of piety, is, in itself, full proof, that their minds are wide awake to the worth of the soul, of heaven, and of the power of God; and gives no small outward show, that their piety is not an outward show, but an inward and deep-wrought feeling of heaven. Still, it must be a source of comfort to the friends of Miss Daniels, that her "sun did not set in darkness." It is of still more consequence for them, and for all who sympathize with them, to remember how important it is, that they be followers of their dear departed daughter, and sister, and friend, as far as she followed Christ Jesus.

"Hide me, O my Saviour hide,
Till the storm of life is past,
Safe into the haven guide,
O receive my soul at last—
Other refuge have I none.

JUST published and for sale at BARTON'S,

The PELHAM NOVELS, consisting of Pelham or the adventures of a gentleman. The Disowned—Devereux a tale—Paul Clifford, and Falkland.

JEFFERSON'S Notes on Virginia, New edition. PETER PARLEY'S TALES OF ANIMALS, containing descriptions of three hundred Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles and Insects, with numerous engravings.

PETER PARLEY'S tales about ASIA, EUROPE, AFRICA and AMERICA.

THE CHEMISTRY OF THE ARTS. Being a practical display of the Arts and manufactures which depend on chemical principles with numerous engravings, on the basis of Gray's operative chemist, adapted to the United States, with treatises on Calico printing, Bleaching, and other large additions, by ARTHUR L. PORTER, late professor of chemistry in the University of Vermont. March 7.

SALE AT AUCTION.

The subscriber will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Store in Norway Village,

THE remainder of his Stock in TRADE, consisting of English and W. I. GOODS, among which are the following articles, viz:—4 pieces of CALICO—1 piece of Irish LINEN, very good—parts of pieces of BOMBAY—4 pieces of Col'd CAMBRICS—a quantity of Sewing SILK—Vest Patterns, a great variety—several pieces of Fancy Ribbons—1 piece of English GINGHAM—3 pieces of Figured MUSLIN—a small quantity of Hard Ware—Shaving SOAP—good Water Proof HATS and CAPS—2 doz. good Scythes, Scythe STICKS and Scythe STONES—together

with many other articles to numerous to particularize. The above described property with various other articles will be sold to close a concern, to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY the twelfth day of MARCH next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Terms of Credit made known at the time and place of sale.

ICHABOD BARTLETT. Norway, Feb. 19, 1831.

THE CONSTELLATION.

A PAPER DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, ENTERTAINING MISCELLANY, AND THE SPIRIT OF THE NEWS.

Published weekly, in the city of New-York, at \$3 per annum, in advance.

THIS PUBLICATION has now been established more than a year, and the objects proposed and the course pursued are too well known to require a word from us on that subject. Our only design at present is to solicit that increase of patronage which we trust our work deserves, and which we shall continue our endeavors to merit.

Testimonials in favor of the CONSTELLATION are daily returning upon us, in the shape of numberless requests for exchange from our brothers of the press, in flattering notices of its quality, and copious extracts from its pages. But with all these demonstrations of regard which delight the ear and please the eye, some more tangible proof of admiration—a proof which especially commends itself to the sense of feeling, in the shape of silver dollars or bank bills, accompanying the command "SEND ME YOUR PAPER!"—would be most acceptable.

In saying this, we would not be understood as complaining of a want of patronage. On the contrary, we are bound to say it is very flattering, and is steadily on the increase. But, like a man who impatiently watches the growth of a young and thrifty elm, which is to afford him shelter and comfort, we wish to increase faster.

The form of the CONSTELLATION was changed at the commencement of the present volume, from the folio to the quarto, which renders it convenient for preservation and binding. It is also printed on a larger sheet than during the first year. With these improvements and the engagement of an additional Editor of acknowledged talent, we cannot help thinking our paper at the low price of three dollars, as well worthy of patronage as any other now before the public.

LORD & BARTLETT.

New-York, February 18, 1831.

*Subscriptions for the above received at this office, where a specimen of the work may be seen.

HENRY POOR,

AT No. 3, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, PORTLAND, (3 DOORS BELOW DAVID DANA)

IS now opening for the Winter and Spring Trade, English Merino Circassians, fashionable colors at low prices; Brown and Blue Camlets; Silks in great variety; Merino and other Shawls; new Calicoes; lots of Plaid; heavy Sheetings, Shirtings, Ticks and Yankee Prints; Lacees, Lace Veils, Edgings, &c.; Cheap Dimities; Lawns, Linens, Diapers and Damasks; Cotton Yarns, Threads, best Spool Cotton, Combs, Needles, Pins, Tapes, Bobbins, Pearl Buttons and a sufficient variety of nick nacks to suit the calls of all hands.

—ALSO—

CARPETINGS.

PRIME PATTERNS; BROADCLOTHS, LOW PRICES;

FEATHERS, A GOOD ASSORTMENT; and a generally well selected Stock as can be found in town—well suited to the country trade.

HENRY POOR.

R. P. will give the highest market prices for all house made stuffs—such as Tow, Prest, Fuld and all Wool CLOTHS—Woolen YARN, &c. &c. Feb. 14, 1831. 6w35

GEORGE ROPES,

MIDDLE-ST. PORTLAND,

HAS recently opened a new stock of elegant B. P. Tea and Dining Sets. Gold Band, Lustre, and Printed

China.

Plain, Pressed, and Cut GLASS WARE; C. C. and edged CROCKERY of every description. An extensive supply of BRASS FIRE SETTS; Tea Trays; Britannia, Tea and Coffee Pots; HOLLOW WARE; Brass Candlesticks; GILBERT'S Shoe Thread; Lasts; Cabinet and House Fittings; Tools, Nails, Shovels, &c. &c., all of which will be sold cheap, at wholesale and retail.

G. R. being agent for the sale of Tufts' Soap Stone Furnaces, and for the N. E. LOOKING-GLASS Manufactory, will sell those articles at factory prices.

Cash given for broken Flint Glass; and the highest price for Bristles. Feb. 14, 1831. 6w35

Carding Machines.

THE subscriber is the authorized Agent for selling Wisc's Improved CARDING MACHINES. These Machines are of a very superior quality, and altogether preferable to any other in use. They are less expensive, perform more and better work, will card the finest of wool, are tended and kept in repair easier, and require less power to keep them in operation. A credit will be given when desired, so liberal, that the Machine will earn the money it costs before payment is requested.

ALSO THE

IMPROVED GRISTMILL,

which is so constructed as to require but little room, can be tended and kept in repair much easier and cheaper than the common mill, will perform as much work, and as well, with a great deal less power. The cost is comparatively trifling as about one hundred and fifty dollars will cover the expense for one run of Stones and Machinery.

Any information respecting the Carding Machines or Mills, may be obtained of the subscriber, by letter, (if post paid) or otherwise.

ASA BARTON, General Agent. Norway Village, March 23. 1yeop41

WANTED immediately, in payment for the Oxford Observer, good WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BEANS, BUTTER, LARD, &c. &c. March 7.

NEW LITERARY PREMIUMS.

THE ARIEL.

Vol. 5, for 1831—with 12 Splendid Engravings.

THIS very popular Literary Journal, published every other Saturday, at \$1.50 per annum, will commence a new Volume on the 14th of May, 1831. Each No. is printed on an imperial sheet of fine white paper, making 16 papers, or 416 in a year, adapted expressly for binding. The volume will be embellished with twelve beautiful copperplate engravings, prepared expressly for the Ariel, and principally of American scenes and incidents.

Its contents are Tales, Essays, Poetry, Sketches, Biography, Anecdotes, Miscellany, &c. from the most popular English and American Magazines, Annuals, &c. with copious original contributions of value. The great and increasing popularity of the Ariel has induced the Editor to offer the following

LITERARY PREMIUMS.

1. Any person who will procure seven subscribers, and forward \$10, shall receive a copy gratis.
2. For ten subscribers, and \$15, a copy of the Pearl (a Philadelphia Annual) for 1830 and 1831, the two containing FIFTY beautiful engravings, and a copy of the Ariel.
3. For twenty subscribers, and the subscription money, the Pearl for 1830 and 1831, and the Atlantic Souvenir and Boston Token for 1831, elegantly bound, the four containing nearly 45 splendid engravings, and the Ariel.
4. For twenty-eight subscribers, and the subscription money, Hume, Smollett & Bissett's HISTORY OF ENGLAND, in 9 large volumes, with 9 fine engravings, elegantly bound, also the Ariel.

These works are warranted perfect, and will be delivered free of cost in Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, New York, and at the Ariel office, or sent as otherwise directed, but in that case at the owner's risk. Orders may be sent in immediately and the premiums will be promptly forwarded. Specimens of the Ariel will be forwarded on application, post paid, to such as wish to possess themselves of any of the premiums.

At least one of the above liberal premiums could be gained by the reader of this, in his own town as the work is cheap beyond all precedent in the history of American publications, and if his efforts are extended to the adjacent villages, probably a great number could be secured.

EDMUND MORRIS, January, 1831. 95 Chesnut St. Philadelphia.

ATKINSON'S CASKET, Gems of Literature, Wit & Sentiment.

EACH No. of this popular monthly periodical for 1831, will contain 48 or more royal 8vo. pages of letter press, closely printed on fine type and good paper, forming at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages. Price \$2 50 a year in advance.

Every No. will be embellished with one elegant Copperplate and several handsome Wood Engravings, Music, and illustrations of Botany; besides a beautiful Title Page and a general index for the volume. The copperplates will embrace Portraits of our most distinguished men, the Fairies, Views and Fancy Pieces, equal to those of any periodical in the United States.

An elegant plate of the latest Fashions will be published in the January No. One of the Figures a full length Portrait of Queen Adelaide, of England; a Lady in Ball Dress; a Walking Dress, and Cap and Turban, of the newest style.

The February No. will contain a splendid portrait of Washington. An elegant Scripture Piece for March, in the hands of the Engraver. The subsequent Engraving will be of the best quality.

Liberal Premiums have been offered for choice, original contributions. And especial care will be taken to have the selections of the most interesting and instructive matter, consisting of moral tales, Biography, Historical Sketches, Poetry, light readings, &c.

The Volumes of the Casket for 1827, 1828, 1829, and 1830, embellished with a great number of Engravings, bound or in Nos. may still be had, price \$2 50 a volume. This may be the last opportunity of obtaining complete sets. But a small number over what is required for present subscribers will be published in 1831. Address (orders post paid)

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, 112 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions for the above works will be received at this office, and forwarded free of expense.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for the Oxford Observer, whose accounts are of more than 18 months standing, and who expect to pay in Produce, are requested to make immediate payment. All persons not making payment by the first day of April next, will then have the privilege of paying some other way. Feb. 14.

JOURNAL OF LAW.

THIS is the title of a new publication, issued from the office of the Journal of Health and conducted by an association of the members of the Bar. It is published semi-monthly, at \$1.50 per year, in numbers of 16 pages each. S. COLMAN, Portland, Agent for the work. Oct. 1, 1830.

WANTED, in payment for the Oxford Observer, 100 lbs. TALLOW.

Consumption!

Asthma! and Catarrh!

IN that long train of diseases which seem to grow with the growth of civilized society, CONSUMPTION takes the lead in its relentless inroads upon human life; yet this dreadful disorder is easily overcome in its earlier stages. It is only when neglected that it arrives at the terrific maturity which so often baffles the sagacity of professional science. An obstinate cough is the customary forerunner of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION. Improper neglect in the timely administration of simple and salutary remedies, is sure to be reprovved by a dreadful succession of consumptive symptoms: oppression of the breast; greenish and hectic fever; ulcerated lungs and hectic fever; shrivelled extremities, and general emaciation of the whole body; prostration of strength; flushing cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and at last, in full possession of the mental faculties, and while hope still whispers her flattering tale—cold extremities, and a premature death.

For the various stages of this complaint, one of the most approved remedies ever yet discovered is

Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills.

This exceedingly powerful, and yet equally safe and innocent preparation, has effected thorough and rapid cures upon patients supposed to have been far advanced in a confirmed Consumption, and who have exhibited the appearances which usually indicate a fatal termination of the disorder.

As the Pills require in ordinary cases no confinement, they may be administered with confidence and safety to all ages and classes of people. Unexampled success has hitherto attended their administration in a great variety of cases; and the Proprietor can refer to a multitude, which testify to their efficacy in reviving the emaciated victim from the bed of disease, and restoring him to blessings of accustomed health and activity.

Price \$1 for whole boxes of 30 pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 pills, with directions.

Debilitated Females.

THE complaints peculiar to the female part of the community, have been long successfully treated by the administration of the Aromatic Pills, originally prescribed and compounded by Dr. RELFE. They cleanse the blood from those disorders of the female constitution, for which the Pills are an effectual specific; they restore a free circulation, reform the irregular operations of the sanguiferous system, and rectify the disordered habits. The proprietor's confidence in the superior excellence of this equally innocent and powerful preparation, is founded on the most decisive testimony from many restored patients. He can assure this portion of the public, that when

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Pills for Females, are regularly taken according to the directions accompanying them, they revive and establish the desired healthy habits, and restore to the pallid countenance the natural glow of health and good spirits.

Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy when they must not be taken:—neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits. They may be used successfully by either men or women in all Hypochondriac, Hysterical or Vapourish disorders, in all cases of this description, the Pills purify, invigorate, and revive the disordered system.

Price \$1.50 a box.

*None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 33, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Large discount to those who buy in bulk again. Norway Village, Aug. 31. 9

Notice!

THE subscriber being about to close his present business, requests all persons indebted to him, either by Note or Account, to make immediate payment without delay.

ICHABOD BARTLETT. Norway, Jan. 6, 1831. 30

Book and Job Printing NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

HUMAN LIFE.

Life has a thousand charms,
A thousand dreams of bliss;
Hope, Friendship, Love, thy bosom warms
A gleam of mercy this;
But soon that sun-lit hour is past,
And hope flies shivering from the blast.

Life has a thousand ills—
A thousand anxious fears:
Clouds gather on the sunny hills,
And doubts dissolve in tears;
But Hope comes sailing through the storm—
A rainbow round her angel form.

Life has a thousand joys,
Youth fondly dreams for ever;
But night draws on—Youth droops and sighs
"Will day return?—Oh never!"
Swift as a breath, light breaks the gloom,
And Gladness smiles on Sorrows' tomb.

'Tis but a change at best,
Upon Life's busy shore,
A little toil, a little rest,
And all its cares are o'er.
Then sealed, immutable thy state—
Fixed—an irrevocable fate!

It is a dream! But know
Death's cold hand breaks the slumber;
And who shall tell, if bliss or woe
Those countless moments number?
It is beyond an angel's ken
To pierce the veil that rises then.

Life is a narrow sea,
But who its bounds may tell?
Its vales depths—Eternity—
Its limits—Heaven or Hell!
A point—a moment—on it hang
Unuttered bliss—exhaustless pang!

'Tis thine—but moments past,
Nor prayers nor tears recall;
Even while thou readest, light and fast
Time's noiseless footsteps fall;
And o'er life's golden sands he flies,
His path serene as evening skies.

Health basks upon thy brow—
But Death's cold victims see?
Soon thou must lie as they do now,
And others gaze on thee,
When Life, and Hope's gay visions seem
To them as bright as once thy dream.

From out life's rose-wreathed bower
Thou glistenest gaily forth,
All is bright—a sunny hour
On sky, and sea, and earth;
But darkness cometh, and the gloom
No beam can pierce—a rayless tomb!

Oh where's thy spirit, when
Friends round thy couch are weeping,
Borne on an angel's pinion then,
From where that dust is sleeping?
Death solves the question!—Ere it come, pre-
pare,
None find their pardon, or repentance there

From the Wilkesbarre Gleaner.

Pray take my advice, if a fortune you'd get.
Pay off what you owe, and then keep out of debt.

OWE NO MAN.

This may be bad poetry, but depend upon it, it is excellent sense. It is an old saying that "the debtor is a slave to the creditor." If so, half the world enter into voluntary servitude. The universal rage to buy on credit, is a serious evil to this country. Many a valuable man is ruined by it.

There was Titus Thornbury, who was an industrious man. He had as good a farm as lay in the north parish of Applebury. But unfortunately he gave way to the prevailing fashion of getting in debt, and a sad life he led of it. At 30, he owed \$200. His farm yielded about that sum. He would not live without purchasing some things, and as all the money he could raise went to pay principal and interest on his debt, he had every thing to buy on credit. So that at the year's end, with interest and cost, and loss of time, and extra prices charged for things, because he did not make ready pay, he was just as deeply involved as the year before. Thus harassed, dunned and tormented, was poor Thornbury, for 20 years.

Not so with his cousin, Ned Forest. He determined once for all that he'd owe no man. The produce of his farm was about the same as that of Thornbury's, but as he was not forced by duns, or executors to sell it out-of-season, he got the highest price: as he paid for things when he bought them, he got his necessities 2 per cent cheaper. As he paid neither interest nor cost, and lost no time in running to borrow money or to see his creditors, he laid up \$90 a year, lived quite as well as his cousin, and infinitely happier.

When poor Thornbury saw a man riding up the road, his anxious look told as plain as look could tell, "Plague on that fellow, he is come to dun me." When a sudden rap at the door announced a visitor, he always turned pale, and looked sorrowfully anxious until the visitor was known.

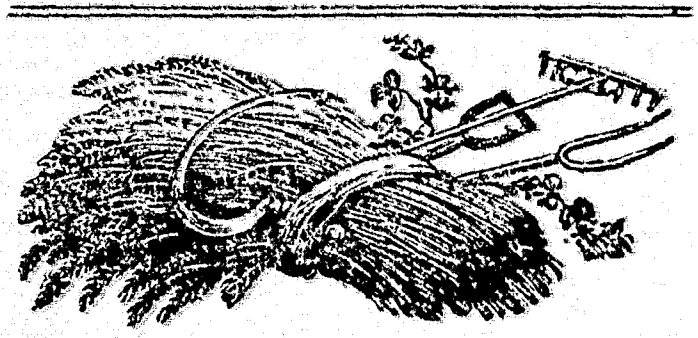
Many a man goes into the store for a single article. Looking around, twenty things strike his fancy; he has no money, but buys on credit. Foolish man! Pay-day must come, and ten chances to one, like death, it finds you unprepared to meet it. Tell me, ye who have experienced it, did the pleasure of possessing the articles, bear any proportion to the pain of being called on to pay for them, when you had it not in your power?

Good people, hark ye: a few rules well kept, will contribute much to your happiness and independence. Never buy what you do not really want. Never purchase on credit what you can possibly go without. Take pride in being able to say, I OWE NO MAN. Wives are sometimes thoughtless, daughters now and then extravagant. Many a time, when neither the wife nor the daughter would willingly give a single pang to a fond father's bosom, they urge and tease him to get articles, pleasant enough to be sure, to possess, but difficult for him to buy; he purchases on credit, is dunned—sued; and many an hour made wretched by their folly and imprudence. Old Robert presents his compliments to the ladies, and begs they would have the goodness to read the last eight lines once a month till they get them by heart, and then act as their own excellent disposition shall direct.

Above all things, good people, never go in debt to a tavern. To grog—to toddy—to sling—to bitters! Oh horrid! what a bill! Never owe your shoemaker, your tailor, your printer, your blacksmith or laborer. Besides the bad policy of keeping in debt, it is downright injustice to those whose labor you have received all the benefits of.

How happy's the farmer who owes not a pound, But lays up his fifty each year that comes round. He fears neither constable, sheriff nor dun, To bank or to justice has never to run, His cellar well filled, and his pantry well stored, He lives far more blest than a prince or a lord; Then take my advice, if a fortune you'd get; Per off what you owe—and then keep out of debt.

AGRICULTURE—UTILITY.



MILCH COWS.

The attention of farmers is invited to the consideration of the character and condition of our milch cows,

How much milk ought a cow to yield to be worth her keeping? What is the average time that our cows are in milk? Is there much, if any, waste of fodder among us by keeping animals that yield little or no return of profit? Questions like these, and there are many such, ought to be put and answered in the New England Farmer. It may turn out that our dairy stock is extremely low in character and its management wasteful.

If something like an average quality of milch cows could be settled—to effect a standard—and it should be understood that no good farmer would keep an animal for milk that fell below it; all the cows in the country would soon come up to that standard and go beyond it.

A milch cow, of medium quality, in this State will give, it is supposed, 12 quarts of milk per day for 2 months after calving, and about 7 quarts per day on grass feed for the next four months, and 4 quarts per day for the next following 2 months, and perhaps 2 quarts one month longer. Altogether 1500 quarts in a year.

It takes 9 quarts of milk to give a pound of butter, and 4 quarts to yield a pound of cheese. The skim milk and dairy whey may be valued \$3 a cow per annum.

Now a cow that gives 1500 quarts of milk in a year will produce 166 lbs. of butter, worth at 16 cents per lb. \$26 56 Skim milk, say 3 44

30 00

Nothing is said of the worth of the calf, as all the milk the cow gives is credited. A milch cow's keeping one year cannot be short of 25 dollars in the interior.

Suppose a farmer to resolve that he would keep no cow that did not hold out as a good milker 9 months in the year—and that did not give sixteen quarts of milk per day for 2 months after calving, and 12 quarts per day the next 3 months, and 2 quarts per day the month following.—Such a cow would yield per annum 3000 quarts of milk.

Here it may be remarked, that with the addition of 5 dollars per annum to the cost of food as estimated for a common cow, the neat profit would probably be four fold.

Is it not practicable to have thro'out the country, as common dairy stock animals as good as the last described?

This question is submitted to farmers for consideration. The probability is, that in taking some pains to get stock as good, they would get even better.

If the various modes of obtaining this object were resorted to at once and with zeal throughout the country, there would be a prodigious improvement in a very short time. No young animal of promising appearance for milk would go to the butcher. More care would be taken of young stock. More young stock would be retained to insure a better selection for milch cows. Farmers would think more of the advantages of employing bulls of the improved breeds.—Heifers would be milked with great care and very thoroughly to get them in the habit of holding out as long milkers. If they once dry early, no care and keeping afterwards will correct this fault.—Heifers

with the first calf will be fed well and with some additional care the last three months they are in milk, to make them hold out.

The profit of a milch cow is not generally understood. Milk is not only the most nutritious but the cheapest article of food. The food necessary for a cow in full milk, does not exceed in price, one third of what is necessary in feeding for the butcher.

These few remarks are hastily made to draw out farmers, and particularly scientific farmers, on this subject. There is a great many facts to the purpose, which should come to light.

Mass. Agric. Report.

PRESERVED RHUBARB.

Mr. FESSENDEN—Knowing that you are an admirer of the "Pie Rhubarb" or Pie Plant I take the liberty to send you a small quantity of it which I preserved, by way of experiment, in sugar. It may be a new thing, and it may have been done by many others before; but however that may be, I will endeavor to communicate to you my mode of proceeding.

A quantity of leaf stalks were gathered and dressed in the usual manner, which (by the way of hint to those who are unacquainted with the management of this valuable plant,) is to take hold of the stalk just below the leaf, and with a sudden jerk of the hand separate it from the crown of the root—this is apparently a very rash mode of proceeding; but it is much better than to use a knife. Cut off the leaf, strip off the bark, and cut the stalks transversely into pieces of about three fourths of an inch long—this having been done, I spread it in the sun to dry—when it was diminished about one half in bulk I took half its weight in sugar, of which I made a syrup, into which I put the Rhubarb, half dried, as it was, and let it remain some time over a slow fire—after which I put it into a china pot which was filled almost to the top. When cold I poured a little brandy over it, to prevent it from moulding; stopped it tight and set it in a cool cellar, where it kept perfectly well.

You will perceive that it is a little bitter, which is owing to its having been done a little too late in the season; and here I would offer another hint.—The "Pie plant" is always best when in the most vigorous growth, and the person who gathers it should take particular care to pick the leaves last grown—for a few days' standing, after they have completed their growth, renders them tough and bitter. The want of this precaution is probably one of the greatest reasons why new beginners are not so likely to relish it.

I have been induced to be thus particular, from the circumstance of my own experience on the subject—for I have cultivated and used the *Rheum Uduatum* at least seven years, and during that period I have been gaining by degrees the very small amount of information I now possess on the subject. Yours, &c. OTIS PETTEE.

Newton, Feb. 17, 1831. N. E. Far.

The March of Science bids fair to put to flight the whole race of conjurors, fire-eaters, and slight-of-hand gentlemen. The mode of eating burning charcoal and swallowing melted brimstone with impunity, has lately been published to the world. The manner of performing many other wonderful feats has not escaped the eye of philosophic inquiry. We propose to amuse our young readers by teaching them a trick or two, for the knowledge of which we are indebted to a foreign paper.

By steeping an egg for some time in sharp vinegar, the shell will be so far softened, that it may be extended lengthways and put into a phial without breaking. By pouring cold water into a phial, the egg will regain its original shape.

To make an egg dance, boil it hard, take off a small piece of shell at one end and then thrust into it a quill filled with quicksilver, sealed at each end. So long as the egg contains any heat it will dance about on the table.

By holding a faded rose over a chafing dish of hot coals on which some sulphur has been placed, it will become quite white. In this state, dip it into water and then place it in a drawer for a few hours; when taken out it will be quite red again.

If the surface of a bowl of water be sprinkled well with lycopodium, the hand may be thrust into the water without wetting it.

When withdrawn a slight shake will rid the hand of the powder.

The Burning of Fort Delaware.—This event which we announced on Saturday morning, in a letter from a correspondent, says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce of the 14th inst. is stated in the Philadelphia Chronicle to have been caused by a stove pipe, passing through the roof of Lt. Tuttle's quarters. It is added, that the quarters of the soldiers and officers, except those of the commander and engineers, with much clothing, provision, and furniture, have been destroyed; and that the work now is but the mere skeleton of a fortification. The public loss is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars.

LIFE.—The great art of life is to play for much and stake little.

NEW FALL Goods.

AT THE CHEAP STORE!

WILLIAM D. LITTLE,

HAS received his Fall supply of Goods consisting of every article usually found in the Piece Goods line; among which are SHAWLS, a splendid assortment of fashionable kind; Crapes; Pongees; Calicoes; Silks; Hdks;—Muslins; Bombazetts; Plaids; Camlets; Tickings; Sheetings; Shirtings, and Yarns. Also,

Broadcloths, Habit and Pelisse Cloths;

Cassimeres; Umbrellas, &c. The above with many other articles are offered at the lowest Cheap Store Prices.

Purchasers from the country who are desirous of purchasing Goods at low prices, will find it an object to call at No. ONE, Mitchell's Buildings, Middle Street, opposite Mitchell's Hotel.

WANTED

Good all Wool and Cotton and Wool FLANNELS, (yard wide.) FULL'D CLOTH, Blue mixed, (mixed in wool.) White, Red, and Black YARN, in exchange for Goods as above.

Portland, Oct. 22, 1830. 3m21

A Farm

For Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale a FARM situated in the town of Oxford, on the post road from Craigie's Mills (so called) to Poland Corner—containing fifty acres of LAND with a DWELLING-HOUSE and Barn thereon—it being the farm on which Mr. Nathan Rowe now lives. Terms of sale made easy.

ICHABOD BARTLETT.

Norway, Jan. 6, 1831. 30

PROVIDENCE FACTORY

YARN.

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, GINGHAMS, BEDTICKING, STRIPES, Threads, Knitting Cottons, &c. &c. together with a large assortment of Leather and Morocco

SHOES,

warranted good.

ALSO—Men's and Boy's CAPS, Traveling TRUNKS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c. &c. sold wholesale and retail, by HENRY BAILEY, Exchange-Street, No. 3, Deering's Buildings, PORTLAND. 15

TO PRINTERS,

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS.

JAMES CONNER, offers for sale, at his Type and Stereotype Foundry, 107 Nassau st. Printing Types, at six months credit, or 7 1-2 per cent. deduction for cash at the prices affixed.

His Type will be found as perfect, and made of as good materials, at least, as that manufactured at any other establishment: it is nearly all of an entire NEW CUT: is lighter faced than any now exhibited, and will consequently wear longer, look better, takes less ink, and less labour in working, than most other type.

Diamond, per lb. \$2.00 Small Pica, \$0.38 Pearl, 40 Pica, 36 Nonpareil, 90 English, 36 Minion, 70 Great Primer, 34 Brevier, 56 Double Pica, 32 Bourgeois, 46 Six Line Pica, 30 Long Primer, 46 all larger, 30

Leads of every thickness and size constantly kept on hand; Cuts of every description on metallic bodies; Presses, and all other articles for a printing office furnished to order.

Printers can be supplied with second hand type, which has been used for stereotyping on very favorable terms.

Old Type received in exchange at \$9 per 100 lbs.

N. B. Sterotyping of every description will be thankfully received, and attended to with correctness and despatch on reasonable terms.

Publishers of papers that will insert the above three times will be entitled to receive \$2 on settlement of their accounts, or in any type cast at this foundry, provided four times the amount is purchased.

Jan. 13 34

GENERAL DEPOSITE FOR PUBLISHERS—Portland, Maine.

S. COLMAN,

AGENT for Publishers of Books & Periodical Journals, throughout the Union, has made a General Deposit at Portland, Maine, from which place, quarterly and monthly journals will be sent to all parts of the State, by mail or otherwise.

Orders for Books, also for English Magazines and Newspapers, supplied with punctuality.

Portland, March, 1830. 48tf

Wanted

IMMEDIATELY, in payment for the Oxford Observer,

12,000 First rate SHINGLES;
200 Bushels WHEAT;
200 " CORN;
200 " OATS;
100 " RYE.

Also,—Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Beans, Peas, &c. &c.
Jan. 1, 1831.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

NEW-YORK AMULET,

VOL. II.

We scarcely know whether in commencing a Second Volume of the NEW-YORK AMULET, it is necessary to present our Readers with a new Prospectus. On the further consideration, however, that our readers will have a new Editor, and that the Editor hopes to have many new readers, it may be proper to speak briefly of the character and intention of our Work.

It is our wish, and, to the extent of our humble powers, will be our constant endeavor, to promote those two great essentials of human happiness, love towards God and good-will towards man; where the first, indeed, is found in sincerity, the latter cannot be absent.

Thus far our work will be entitled to the appellation of religious: but it is not our purpose to make it theological, or to enter into any of those controversies in which, it is much to be regretted, there is, too frequently, more of the spirit of party than of piety.

It is the triumph of unbelievers that the religious world have divided among themselves; we would unfurl the standard of union, and show the scoffers that the principles of religion are throughout the same,—pure and immutable.

As a literary work, we shall endeavor to combine in its columns instruction and amusement—availing ourselves of the service of fiction only for the promotion of truth, and the cultivation of those feelings which may be beneficial to ourselves and others. When we conduct our readers into the regions of imagination, it shall not be for the purpose of unfitting them for, or disgusting them with, those of reality, but for the enjoyment of a glorious, a noble faculty, with which an all-good Creator has enhanced man's earthly happiness.

Original Tales, of feeling or fancy, will form a prominent feature in the present, as in the past Volume. Nor will the spirit of chastened humor be frowned austere from our columns. We think with Solomon—"there is a time to laugh," and, in season, we shall be glad to have our readers laugh with us.

Poetry, in all its variety—Criticism, as far as we dare venture on such dangerous ground—Interesting Anecdotes, Extracts, &c. &c., will hold their due stations and importance in our Work.

The claims which the Amulet has put forth to Originality, will be very much augmented. In addition to the distinguished names already on our list of Contributors, and which the Editor fondly hopes will not be lessened, he is enabled to say confidently, that the second volume of the Amulet will contain articles from several distinguished Authors on the other side of the Atlantic—the former literary associates of the Editor.

Persons forwarding five subscriptions will receive a sixth copy for their trouble.

The only cause of complaint, as far as we are aware, which has been found in the first Volume shall be removed. The Amulet will be published and mailed punctually on the 7th and 21st of every month.

Terms.—To City Subscribers, supplied by a Carrier, and in handsome printed Covers, One Dollar and Twenty-five cents. Subscribers supplied by mail, One Dollar. Subscriptions payable in advance.

WOOD! WOOD!!

WANTED immediately in payment for the Oxford Observer,

50 CORDS

WOOD

Those of our subscribers who wish to pay in wood for the ensuing year, will receive their papers at the advance price, provided they deliver it soon.
Dec. 21.

THE OXFORD OBSERVER,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,

AT TWO DOLLARS per annum, or, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS to those who pay cash in advance, or within three months from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publisher.

The publisher will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

ALL LETTERS and COMMUNICATIONS intended for the OBSERVER, must be addressed to the publisher, POST PAID.